VOL. XII.—NO. 4,054. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The New-York Daily Times.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Removal of the Rebels to Fredericksburg.

Under Protection of the Rappahannock.

Is to be Disputed.

A Line of Entrenchments Thrown up by the Rebels.

Our Advance Put in Position to Attack Them.

The following is the result of the Reverdy Johnson-Gen. Burnside interview:

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

We have positive information, at last, as to the position of the rebel army. It has fallen back to Fredericksburg, and is now encamped on the south bank of the Rappahannock. Gen. Burnside's headquarters are at Warrenton and the Army of the Potomac is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, Warrenton, Warrenton Springs and Falmouth. The rebels have destroyed the railroad bridges over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and have also destroyed the railroad bridges over the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station. Their pickets are on the south bank of the river, and our pickets on the north bank. Our army is in position to attack the rebels in their present position, and it is probable that a battle will be fought before the week is over.

The rebels have thrown up entrenchments on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and have planted batteries to command the river and the approaches to Fredericksburg. Our army is in position to attack them in front, and can also cross the river above and below Fredericksburg, and attack them in the rear. Whether the rebels will fight or run is a question which only time can solve. Their position is a strong one, and they have had ample time to fortify it. Our army is in fine condition, and is eager for the fray. Should the rebels fight, a battle will be fought which will be one of the most important of the war. Should they run, they will be pursued as far as Richmond, if necessary.

The following dispatches from Gen. Burnside's headquarters will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Warrenton, Friday, Nov. 21—10 P. M.

MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

My last communication from Gen. Sumner was dated Warrenton, Friday, Nov. 21—10 P. M. Gen. Sumner's command is now in position on the south bank of the Rappahannock, from Falmouth to Fredericksburg, inclusive. Gen. Franklin's command is in position on the south bank of the Rappahannock, from Falmouth to the railroad bridge, inclusive. Gen. Hooker's command is in position on the south bank of the Rappahannock, from the railroad bridge to the United States Ford, inclusive. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, and Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry is in the vicinity of Warrenton. Gen. Sigel's command is in the vicinity of Warrenton. Gen. Couch's command is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. Gen. Porter's command is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. Gen. Butterfield's command is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. Gen. Sykes' command is in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. Gen. Burnside's headquarters are at Warrenton. Gen. Sumner's headquarters are at Falmouth. Gen. Franklin's headquarters are at Falmouth. Gen. Hooker's headquarters are at Falmouth. Gen. Sigel's headquarters are at Warrenton. Gen. Couch's headquarters are at Warrenton Junction. Gen. Porter's headquarters are at Warrenton Junction. Gen. Butterfield's headquarters are at Warrenton Junction. Gen. Sykes' headquarters are at Warrenton Junction. Gen. Pleasonton's headquarters are at Warrenton. Gen. Stoneman's headquarters are at Warrenton Junction

The New-York Times.

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CHARLES & LE BARON will open on MONDAY, the 24th inst., their stock of FRENCH CLOAKS and SACQUES, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth, from the first importations.

No. 281 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF NEW CLOAKS.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 24TH,

BEAVER VELVET AND PLUSH

CLOAKS, OF NEW STYLES,

No. 281 BROADWAY.

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E. H. MACY,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, Nov. 24,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM FINE,

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DRESS GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

E. H. MACY,

Nos. 291 and 293 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT No. 856 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

Will offer at retail on Monday, Nov. 24,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at the

GREAT AUCTION SALES

Of last week, consisting of

300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in

Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.

200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 88c. upward.

150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of

DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS

At Grand-st. Cheap Store can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than City Jobbers sell whole pieces.

Especially examine Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Bonnets and Flowers. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN WORKS,

LACES, LACE VEILS, Tape-bordered HANDKERCHIEFS and Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, a very large assortment, at the OLD PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

NOTICE.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 581 BROADWAY,

a full assortment of every article desirable for family mourning at extremely low prices.

N. B.—Bombazines, Merinoes and Black Silks at old prices for the present. Call and examine.

Observe, No. 551 Broadway between Spring and Prince sts. W. JACKSON.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Infitials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS on large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, Misses' Corsets and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

1862. PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 632 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 308 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF not less than $10,000, to engage in the Specie and Bank Note Exchange business, by a person now engaged in that line. Address Box No. 3,656 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 137 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., to a cash customer; it is a first-rate chance. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$500 FOR SALE.—A FANCY BAKERY AND Saloon; the best stand on Broadway. This is a rare chance. Address ROYCE, Station D.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, 261 Pearl-st., New-York, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Astor-pl., and by the fashionable generally. JESSUP & MAY.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT

KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,

For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.

SOLD AT NO. 500 BROADWAY.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by

LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 20 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very respectable woman; is a tolerable cook; has lived out many years in first-class houses; and will be found a trustworthy and valuable servant. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 9 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 324 West 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; she understands her business in all its branches. Can dress all kinds of game, poultry, fish, &c., and is a first-rate cake and biscuit baker. Best City reference. Call at No. 220 6th-av., east side, in the hoop-skirt store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED.—A Protestant female to cook, wash and iron; good recommendations required; none others need apply, at No. 21 Pike-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SEtled home in a genteel private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make fine bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A faithful and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country. Is a good cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Salary not so much of an object as a good place. Call at No. 316 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has over seven years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred. Call or address No. 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 196 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 134 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable colored woman, who is a first class cook, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes for a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call for two days, if not suited, at No. 154 7th-av. between 16th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or as chamber maid and nurse. Good City reference given. Call at No. 210 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chamber maid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 31 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 230 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small family; can give the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant girl, in a private family, as chambermaid, and to assist in the fine ashing; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 26 Bond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; is competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES as a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for seven years, and can take the entire care of an infant from its birth; handy and obliging in sickness; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 347½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 203 6th-av., in the millinery store, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as laundress, or chamberwork and waitress, and French and English; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 129 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference; a situation as fine laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; will wait on table; wages $2. City or country. Call, or address a note, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework of a moderate size genteel family; is a valuable servant, and in reasons of economy, efficiency and willingness of disposition, cannot fail to please; reference in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a competent nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a linen room, or act as lady's maid or invalid nurse; has the best of reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Also, three good cooks; understand their business well; will assist in washing and ironing; in City or country. Also, a number of smart girls for various situations can be found at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. Ladies will please give us a call.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 307 and 309 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.,) can be found a large number of first-class servants, Protestant and Catholic, viz.: several really professed cooks, viz.: Scotch, English, German and Irish. Also, coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, No. 149 GRAND-st., On hand, a superior selection of servants, viz.: good cooks, washers and ironers, first-class nurses and seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, tidy girls for housework; good servants always wanted; also, a waiter man wanted.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A NUMBER OF smart girls as cooks, washers and ironers; also, as chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses to fill good situations, in private families, in city and country, with good references. Apply immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands embroidery; can sew, neatly and quickly; can produce both City and country references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 180 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does embroidering and all kinds of fine needlework. Can be seen at No. 97 Bedford-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; is experienced; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 179 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; is married; has no family; English, a situation as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can assist with the horses; has a good recommendation from his last employer; apply for H. R., at the Times Office, between the hours of 9 and 2, Monday and Tuesday.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED BY A MARRIED man without a family, English, a situation as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can assist with the horses; has a good recommendation from his last employer; apply for H. R., at the Times Office, between the hours of 9 and 2, Monday and Tuesday.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, as Porter in a dry goods or grocery establishment; writes a good hand, and is expert at calculation. Can be seen for the two days, C. P., Monday, at

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RE spectable, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references from his last employer, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address Y. P., Box No. 230 Times Office, or No. 66 West 19th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a thoroughly competent and experienced young man; can give the highest references in this City. Address H. D., No. 109 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CLOAK HANDS WANTED.

Apply to

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.,

(Second floor, front.)

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; good references and recommendations may obtain a good place. Inquire at No. 203 West 19th-st.

A HOUSEWORKER, &c.—WANTED, A woman to do housework and to assist in the care of children. None need apply unless they can furnish satisfactory references. Apply on Tuesday at No. 69 Madison-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, ENGLISH or German, in a small family in the country; she must understand washing and be a good washer and ironer. Other help in the house. Apply at No. 13 Bowery, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE who understand Farming as well as the Branches to take charge of a Farm 200 miles from this city. Address W., Box No. 194, Times Office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT COLORed girl, to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 19 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A CHIEF BUGLER FOR A CAVALRY regiment. Address BUGLER, Box No. 135 Times Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 13th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 6th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES CANNING, A. M., Principals.) With twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 25 pupils to the teacher in the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a French teacher for each class. Only French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 3. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE INSTITUTE RIDING-SCHOOL, NOS. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., (one block from 6th-av.,) has been enlarged, renovated, now by furnished, and now open for the season. Private, class, monthly, or evening riding. Mrs. general SCHUYLER, the former Instructor, will be in attendance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. BOWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—Cooperstown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,120 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience and fully qualified, desires an engagement to teach English thoroughly, with music and French. Address M. C., Attorney-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the hour in schools or private families. Address S. H., No. 60 Clinton-place.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service, or where did he go on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding Commissions.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Adams House, No. 264 F-street, Washington, D. C.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE SICK SOLDIERS.—"This day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not nor weep. * * * * Eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."—NEHEMIAH, viii., 9, 10.

The ladies connected with the Voluntary Kitchens attached to the U. S. General Hospital on David's Island, propose to issue an Extra Ration to the convalescent soldiers in that Hospital, on Thanksgiving Day. They "be sure also to send portions" of their GOOD THINGS to the sick soldiers, are requested to send their donations, already prepared for the table or otherwise, to the residence of either of the following persons, on or before WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.: Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Richard L. Wolcoff, Layhayette-av., near Washington; Mrs. Brewster, Clinton-av., near De Kalb; Mrs. Brandegee, No. 129 Amity-st.; Mrs. Maria Messenger, No. 17 Pierrepont-st.; Mrs. J. S. Holme, No. 139 Remsen-st. NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. Stevenson, No. 239 West 30th-st.; Wm. Gerard, Esq., No. 47 East 30th-st.; Peter Balen, Esq., No. 42 East 11th-st.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., New-York, and No. 36 4½-st., Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—PURSUANT TO THE directions contained in the decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1862, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-eighth-street 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue 100 feet to Thirty-eighth-street; thence westerly along Thirty-eighth-street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being lot number 1,313 and 1,315, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known by the ward map numbers 1,313 to 1,317, inclusive, on the west side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Eighth avenues, known by ward map number 1,301; south side of Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known by ward map number 1,301; north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known by ward map numbers 1,344 to 1,347, inclusive; on the west side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Eighth avenues, known by ward map numbers 1,301 and 1,302

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story brick house No. 40 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one side room, with use of basement or kitchen; rent $8 a week. Apply at the premises.

EXERCISE TO LET—IN THE THIRD STORY of No. 25 Park-row, suitable for lawyers' offices; rent $18 per month; also a large room in the basement, suitable for a paper store. Apply on the premises, also.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Building, Nassau-st. Apply at the counting-room.

TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPerty No. 64 Fulton-st., between Pearl and Water-sts., now occupied by Messrs. Ogden & Co. Apply to H. GOLDEN, No. 21 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE Printing Office, No. 29 Ann-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinery, tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR of the Ultonia Building, No. 359 Broadway. Apply to WM. POGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET.—ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING purposes in the Ultonia Building, No. 359 Broadway. Apply to WM. POGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE STORE No. 64 Fulton-st., between Pearl and Water-sts., now occupied by Messrs. Ogden & Co. Apply to H. GOLDEN, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR of

Cavalry Reconnoissance of Holly Springs.

The Main Body of the Rebels Beyond the Tallahatchie—Skirmishing—Retreat of the Rebels—The Cavalry Search of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Contraband Finding Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The only changes of importance that have occurred, or rather movements, have been a continued series of reconnoissances made to Holly Springs, which is about below here. They both have attained in showing that the main body of the rebels has fallen back from Holly Springs to a point beyond the Tallahatchie River, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The reconnoissance was composed mainly of the Second Iowa and Third Michigan Cavalry, under command of Col. LEE—an officer, by the way, who, in spite of his youth, is winning golden opinions from all, in consequence of the judgment, daring and untiring resolution he has shown since entering the service. Our men proceeded in the direction of Holly Springs, Thursday, and that same night discovered signs of the enemy. The next morning, at daylight, they drove in the rebel pickets, and followed them up, leaving pulling fellow of them so close into town that the rebels received the first information of the approach of our cavalry from the ring of pistol-shot and the report of our charging sharpshooters," that quickly broke their morning slumbers. The surprise was complete, so much so that every rebel who could, instantly took the shortest cut to the country, in order that he might have time to rally, and find a proper position, and collect the fragments of a completely demoralized.

A half-dozen rebels were sabered or pistoled before the aid of physicians, a score of others placed themselves fully hors de combat from the same causes, and fifty others taken captive. Leaving these in charge of a small guard, the remainder of the Second Iowa pushed southward with a view of "feeling" the new position taken by the enemy. Three miles below they met a heavy Confederate force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, who were unceremoniously pushing forward to punish the Hessians for their daring invasion of Southern soil. Our men fell back slowly, holding the enemy in check at times, and again retreating according to the pressure of the rebels. Yesterday afternoon they were still falling back, having at this hour (midnight) reached a point this side of the Tallahatchie. Reserves have been taken to relieve our small party, and are this the belligerents have probably reversed their positions.

During all this skirmishing our loss was only four men slightly wounded and one horse killed. Among the prisoners taken was Capt. TOM HARRIS, Adjutant-General of VAN DORN's staff, and, by the last election, an elector on the Breckinridge ticket in Mississippi. HARRIS is just in the prime of life and a splendid fellow, both physically and positively. He took his capture in the best of spirits, was courtly and agreeable on his way to this place, walked into the office of the Provost-Marshal, and greeted Col. SMITH as cordially as if that functionary were his best friend, and, in five minutes after, was paroled and walking up street arm in arm with a National officer, as happy, unconcerned and gold-natured as if his condition had been designed expressly to meet his most sanguine wishes. He was very communicative, and fairly expressed the opinion that the present is the darkest hour in the existence of the Confederacy.

His arrival in town had about the same effect on femininity in Lagrange, that sunshine and a warm shower has upon flowering plants in April. The dear little traitors since our arrival have persistently refused to grace the streets with their charming presence, or in fact to do anything more than to turn up their pretty noses at us from behind their closed shutters. HARRIS, in his big boots, black velvet coat and gold-laced cap, showed his stalwart form along the streets, whereupon a change—the window-blinds opened like buds in Spring-time, and the windows blossomed, the sidewalks flowered, and in half an hour the village, from bulging here of women as a Trappist monastery, became as crowded with blushing, admiring belles, that the streets in their gorgeous beauty resembled a first class parterre in full bloom. For an hour or so they followed him around town like brilliant dolphins shimmering and sparkling in the wake of some massive frigate—they drank delicious breaths of the air through which he passed, and only left the sidewalk, when HARRIS, seduced by the promise of taking the "Cush" from a tumbler, left the street and placed into the quarters of his companion. Thenceforth we saw no more of the beauty of Lagrange, than was shown by the scornful flash of a dark eye from some nearly closed window-blinds, for to-day the agreeable HARRIS has been sent southwards under a flag of truce, and susceptible residents have naught upon which they can vent their "gushing" admiration.

It may seem as if the sentiment were prompted by disappointed vanity, but still it is apposite to my feelings at least, when I remark that the women of Lagrange have singular tastes—the mere fact that a fellow has breadth of shoulders is, in opposition to everything universally recognized as correct and moral, sufficient to win their most devoted attachment. If I ever aspire hereafter to romantic love and admiration, I shall certainly turn pirate, wear a velvet coat, shoot a Yankee from behind a rail-fence, or, in short, do anything to prove myself less a saint than a sinner.

The rush of contrabands to the lines of the Federals resembles much that of the Israelites escaping from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt. So many have accumulated on our hands that the authorities have found it necessary to do something for them besides merely feeding them. There being thousands of acres of cotton unpicked in this vicinity, and cotton being worth, on an average, sixty cents a pound, it occurred to somebody that negroes picking cotton were more economical than negroes consuming corn-bread and bacon at an expense respectively of thirty cents per diem. The following order has accordingly been issued:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, LAGRANGE, TENN., Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.—1. Chaplain J. EATON, Jr., of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, is hereby appointed to take charge of all fugitive slaves that are now, or may from time to time come within the military lines of the advancing army in this vicinity, not employed and registered in accordance with General Orders No. 72, from headquarters District of West Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning and baling all cotton now outstanding in fields.

2. Commanding officers of troops will send all fugitives that come within the lines, together with such teams, cooking utensils and other baggage as they may bring with them, to Chaplain EATON, Jr., at Grand Junction.

3. One regiment of Infantry, from Brig.-Gen. McALLISTER's Division, will be temporarily detailed as guard in charge of such contrabands, and the Surgeons of said regiment will be charged with the care of the sick.

Commissaries of subsistence will issue on the requisitions of Chaplain EATON, &c., rations for negroes, and quartermasters will furnish transportation, &c.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Asst.-Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Considering the fact that our soldiers, in working from Corinth to Lagrange, burned everything inflammable, including dwelling houses and cotton-gins, it will be conceded that Chaplain EATON has a task of no light character; and especially is this the case, when it is considered that he will not only have charge of their material interests, as connected with ungathered cotton, but also of their intellectual welfare, as interwoven with their spiritual interests. He has not only to produce a certain amount of picked cotton per diem, but also, in view of his position, to know that while gathering the fleecy treasures, for which Manchester grows gaunt and hollow-eyed, that his *protégés* grow in grace and intellectual beauty. He has not only to know that fingers are busy collecting the regal productions of the Sunny South, but also that the dusky bondmen and bondwomen of his charge, are collecting to themselves mental treasures, pure and white, as those material beauties which now, like a snow-drift, overspread the wide fields of the genial South. I know of no man or Christian better adapted to the position—a position which at once requires a practical knowledge of everyday life, and a profound devotion to the interests of a fallen people. He is one of the few chaplains of our army who has acted the part of the Good Samaritan in binding up the wounds of poor time-travelers, and at the same time has resisted the lusts of the flesh and the devil, and has refused, in consequence, to grow rich by mule speculations, or in efforts whose only end has been the material bettering of the operator.

I do not think that a battle is imminent between Gens. GRANT and PRICE. Probably not less than two or three weeks must elapse before the necessary preparations are completed—when the battle does come, look out for the bloodiest one that has thus far ensanguined the page of the rebellion.

GALWAY.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 18th is greatly exercised about the future of Mississippi, and appeals to the people of Mississippi to rally *en masse* around Gen. PEMBERTON, and says in this way our army would be increased to 100,000, thereby virtually acknowledging that at the present time it is much less than that number.

Gov. ROBIN, of ARKANSAS, has resigned. Judge FLETCH is acting until the Governor elect, Col. FLANAGAN, is installed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Schooner Louisiana on a Voyage from Baltimore to Demarara.

This vessel sailed from Baltimore Oct. 27, for Demarara. After being out from Cape Henry four days, Nov. 1, experienced a heavy gale from northeast, during which sprung a leak; was obliged to scud, and while so doing threw overboard a portion of the deck load; after which, hove the vessel to, when the gale increasing to a hurricane, threw the remainder of the deck load over to save the vessel from sinking. On the following day the wind changed to southwest, and blew a gale; had to scud before it to get the hatches off to get at the cargo in the hold, threw over a portion of it from each end of the vessel; the sales had been blown away and split to pieces during the time, and the oakum was working out of the seams; the pumps continually going. Nov. 4.—Still blowing heavy gales with squalls; found the bowsprit had started out of its bed; had to run before the wind, let it change to where it might. On the 9th found the planks had started from the timbers on each side, some twenty feet in length, the water running through into the hold. On the 10th was taken in with the schooner *Keshee*, Capt. ACKLEY, for New-York, for Arraya, P. R., when having 3 feet 6 inches water in the hold, the men worn out laboring at the pumps, concluded to abandon her, which was done in lat. 21° 20', long. 69° 50'. The *Louisiana* was eight years old, of 150 tons burden, built in Dorchester, Md., and was owned by Capt. WM. MITCHELL, of Baltimore.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, take this occasion to return our sincere and grateful thanks to Capt. ACKLEY, of the schooner *Keshee*, for his uniform kindness to us, and for taking us off the wreck of our vessel.

Capt. SMOOT,
J. T. MEARS, Mate,
ROBERT COURTNEY, Second Male,
J. B. COLE, Supercargo,
Schooner *Louisiana*.

Loss of British Schooner Tempest, Capt. Russell, of Nassau, from Matamoras for New-York.

This vessel left Matamoras Oct. 28, with a cargo of 273 bales of cotton, 10 tons of lead, 160 hides, 10 bales of wool, consigned to O. K. KING, and had on board fourteen passengers. On the 23d, at 7 P. M., was run into by the brig *Belle*, YATES, hence for New Orleans, striking the schooner on the port side, forward the fore rigging, carrying away both masts, and cutting her down to the water. She soon filled, when Capt. YATES sent his boat and took off the Captain, crew and passengers, and returned to this port with them and to repair. The *Tempest* was eight years old, of 208 tons, and owned by JAMES GRISWOLD, of New-York.

Funeral of Capt. Donalds.

The obsequies of Capt. ALFRED ASHER DONALDS, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., took place yesterday afternoon from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Deceased was a Captain in the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, known as the Second Fire Zouave Regiment, and formerly a member of Engine Company No. 17. At 1 o'clock the members of the various fire companies began to form in line in the City Hall Park, the right resting on Broadway, corner of Murray-street. Shortly before 2 o'clock the remains were deposited in the hearse waiting to receive them, and the mournful procession moved across the Park to Chatham-street, up Chatham to the Bowery, thence to Grand, down Grand to Broadway and South Ferry, *en route* for Greenwood. The funeral *cortège* was most imposing—consisting of a large number of the friends of the deceased in carriages, soldiers of the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, the Common Council, and members of the Fire Department. While the procession was passing along the route mentioned above, the different fire-bells in the City tolled a mournful requiem.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 22.

There is a speculative inquiry for Teas and Coal Oil—Sales 20,000 gallons of the latter at 75c.; 9,000 Whale Oil, 65c. Butter 25c. Barley $1 95, and Wheat $1 60.

A preliminary meeting of wine-growers was recently held in San Francisco to consider the condition of the wine interest in the State, and urge Congress to repeal or modify the heavy tax on native wines. Officers were elected to mature the plans for future action.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The *Eagle* printing establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The building and contents were entirely consumed. PLATT & BOHAUN's loss on the *Eagle* office is about $12,000—insured for $5,500. G. M. VAN VLIET, owner of the building and store underneath, loss $15,000—partially insured. Mrs. A. L. UNDERWOOD, millinery store, loss $5,000—insured for $3,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCDOWELL.—We have to inform the distant public that it is the unanimous belief among military men who are here, or have been here, since POPE's retreat upon the National Capital, that whenever the case of Gen. MCDOWELL comes up before a Court of Inquiry, it will be found that no *other officer in the service has more invariably discharged his whole duty, or discharged it in any respect better.* We state this fact that the public may be prepared to account for what all will soon become aware of, viz: That he is not only without an accuser, but that there exists no tittle of evidence of any description, reflecting either upon his conduct or his capacity as a Union General. It will surely be found that the hue and cry by which he has been victimized up to this time has been as sweepingly unjust as unfounded.—*Wash. Star.*

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Fah-Kee*, (i. e., American Flag,) will be launched from WILLIAMS' Ship-yard, Green Point, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

An Correspondent of Gen. Wright reviews the Soldiers of Gen. Kirby Smith and Braggs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The history of the late invasion of Kentucky was written at the time in telegraphic dispatches and the reports of Generals, but there were a hundred incidents full of interest connected with it, which will never be known unless they are related by some one who lived in the midst of them and knew of them as they occurred. Perhaps such a history may be read with interest. It was on Tuesday, the 2d of September, that KIRBY SMITH and his body guard rode into Lexington and took formal possession of the town without the firing of a gun. "Lor, Massa," said one of their negro servants to an officer, "Lor, Massa, dis de easiest took town we got yet." It had evidently been a most agreeable surprise to them that our troops had not made a stand there. Worn out with the hardships of their terrible march from Virginia, hungry and naked, they had fought at Richmond with all the desperation of men who knew that defeat was utter destruction, and now out of ammunition and out of heart, they looked forward to another struggle for the possession of Lexington. The condition they were in was never known till long after, or it might have altered affairs entirely, but with the knowledge we had then, the evacuation of the town was considered a military necessity. We had no troops but the new recruits who had just been defeated at Richmond, not from want of bravery, but of discipline and knowledge, and were no match for the ragged veterans of KIRBY SMITH. Most of them had been only a fortnight in the service, and knew so little of military terms that when ordered on the battle-field to "fire by platoons," the greater part of both officers and men did not know what was meant. Almost the only regiment there which had seen service, the Eighteenth Kentucky, had fought with a bravery and determination which called forth the praise of KIRBY SMITH himself, and had come out of the battle with but 300 men; and so, for the present, Lexington was given up quietly to the rebels. To them it was like reaching the promised land. Never, perhaps, since the days of the retreat from Moscow, was there such a terrible march as that one through Big Creek Gap to the interior of Kentucky. They never liked to talk of it, and seemed to look upon it as a time of suffering to be forgotten as soon as possible. Many of them said they would rather die than go back the way they came; and by little and little we drew from them how they had been hushwacked by the loyal mountain men from the moment they entered the State; how, for fifteen miles, at one time, the crack of the rifles had never ceased, and their comrades had dropped one by one at their sides, shot by invisible hands. Sometimes they would stop for a few moments to hang some of these poor mountain men, who were trying, "not wisely, but too well," to keep out the invaders, and then pass on again, hardly stopping day or night, for fear we might have time to prepare for them before they got here. Their only food for days and days was the green corn they pulled as they passed through the country, and eat raw as they marched along. KIRBY SMITH himself had nothing better for many days. Their clothing was ragged and dirty, their feet bare, and their heads uncovered. So wretched was their condition, that on the battle field at Richmond they wrangled over the bodies of our dead and wounded, each one angrily claiming that "those were his shoes," and "that was his hat," and in some cases entirely stripping our poor fellows, and leaving them wrapped in blankets to take care of themselves.

As soon as possible after his entrance into the town, Gen. SMITH issued a proclamation in the usual conciliatory and even pathetic style. He had come to deliver us from bondage; would we not receive him as our friend? and promising (which we regarded as much more to the point) to respect the property and persons of private citizens. Their policy evidently was to make friends, to gain over the people and the State by good treatment and plausible words, and for a day or two it had its effect. People who had expected to be imprisoned, if not killed outright, were amazed at such behavior; others who had never been very staunch or loyal, were dazzled by what seemed the entire conquest of the State, and young men of States' rights proclivities rushed in crowds to the recruiting office. It was all a delusion and a dream. The reins tightened in proportion to the distance and the numbers of the great Union army gathering at Louisville and Cincinnati, and as they felt their hold on the State relaxing, they determined to make as much as possible out of their campaign in Kentucky and were restrained at last only by fears of retaliation.

The welcome which greeted KIRBY SMITH and his army as he entered Lexington, was mistaken by him for an expression of the town itself. Never was a poor man more deceived. It was a demonstration made by Secessionists from all the neighboring counties, who had flocked in for the very purpose, no doubt, of creating such an impression. Lexington is, for the most part, a loyal town, and so KIRBY SMITH found, to his chagrin, a few days afterwards. Flushed with his success, he issued an order for the observance of JEFF. DAVIS' Thanksgiving Day, and notified the different clergymen that their churches must be opened. Perplexity sat upon reverend faces, and at last the day came. But two churches were opened, and when the hour for service arrived in one of them, a secretly delighted pastor sat gazing at empty pews, and in the other a dismayed congregation sat gazing at an empty pulpit. At last they sent for Gen. SMITH himself. He came and saw the position at once. The church was Presbyterian, but nothing daunted, he drew his prayer-book from his pocket, read the Episcopal service, and in his agitation, perhaps, read it all wrong, dismissed his little flock of goats, and went home a sadder and a wiser man. At that very time, a train of ambulances bringing our sick and wounded from Richmond was leaving town on its way to Cincinnati. It was a sight to stir every loyal heart; and so the Union people thronged round them to cheer them up with pleasant, hopeful words, to bid them God speed, and last, but not least, to fill their haversacks and canteens. We went thinking it possible we might be ordered off by the guard, but they only stood off scowling and wondering. "Good bye," said the poor fellows from the ambulances, "we're coming back as soon as ever we get well." "Yes, yes," we whispered, for there were spies all round us, "and every one of you bring a bring a regiment with you."

KIRBY SMITH saw it all, and, disappointed, mortified and astonished at his day's adventures, confessed that night that, after the welcome which had greeted him, he was not prepared for such a demonstration over Union soldiers, and such an utter lack of interest in JEFF. DAVIS' Thanksgiving Day. He found it was not Lexington that had welcomed him. "Where does Gen. SMITH preach this morning," said a lovely Union lady to the sentinel at headquarters the next Sunday. "You are mistaken, ma'am, replied the obtuse sentinel; "Gen. SMITH don't preach at all." Even while their arrival, Confederate dollars began to make its way into the stores. A proclamation came out, ordering it to be taken, and taken it was. If a merchant refused it, his goods were seized and the price fixed by those who took them. One or two stores, owned by obnoxious Union men, were taken possession of and a guard placed at the door. And all were forced to open their stores for a certain number of hours. The most provoking thing was their own apparent contempt for the scrip. When asked exorbitant prices for any thing, (as it came to be the result, of course, that prices became fabulous,) they never seemed surprised and threw their money about "as if was brown paper," said some one. Prominent Secessionists refused to receive it, and some officers in the army take it as seldom as possible, giving in one instance as an excuse, "that they wanted green-backs as a curiosity."

It will not do, however, in telling these things, to let it be supposed that KIRBY SMITH was answerable directly for all that happened. After JOHN MORGAN's arrival, a few days afterward, many, or most of the outrages were committed by his men. Horse-stealing was their favorite amusement, and this Gen. SMITH exerted himself to put a stop to. Report said that they quarreled often and sharply about it—Gen. SMITH wishing to restrain the men, and MORGAN determined to allow them every license. We were startled one morning by the sudden and violent ringing of all the fire-bells in town. Hearing of different threats that had been made to burn the town, we supposed it must be that. It turned out to be a welcome to JOHN MORGAN and his men. A very significant sound to greet him with. They rode through the town in triumph, the same wild, ill-looking set, who had become familiar to us at the time of their first raid, 1,500 of them, without uniform, dirty and desperate-looking, an unwelcome sight to Union people, or to any lover of law and order. Besides their secession colors, they carried a number of smaller flags. The Texan Rangers had their own—a black cross and one white star upon a crimson ground; others had blue flags with an an egg-shaped figure, or a crescent and cluster of stars, and about which they were so unwilling to be questioned that we concluded that they were secret signs of the "Golden Circle." It was a day of triumph for them, remembering how they had been foiled in their last attempt upon the town.

"This is the town, boys," said one of their Captains, mockingly, to his men; "this is the town they would rather die than surrender." From that time, so far as all feeling of safety or protection went, we might as well have lived among the Camanches. The carelessness and recklessness, and utter disregard of right that grew worse from day to day, might land us anywhere. It was like living on a magazine of powder.

GEN. WOOL'S DEFENCE.

A Review of the Difficulties in Baltimore.

Major-Gen. WOOL has addressed the following communication to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It is a well-known fact that the President has been importuned, again and again, to remove me from my present command, the Middle Department, by some persons who have not always been on the side of the Union, and who, on the 10th of April, 1861, would have exterminated the Union Party. For reasons not communicated to me, these men would urge upon the President to remove me from an important command, but one very far from being desirable, from the fact that it involves parties and interests exceedingly difficult to satisfy or bring in harmony with each other. These, with my appropriate military duties, together with numerous appeals, daily made for justice, by men imprisoned for various reasons, make it a command exceedingly onerous, and one which claims my attention all day, and sometimes all night. All of which, and even more, I could readily endure, if I could give perfect satisfaction; but that is impossible with a population differing, as it does, on the great questions of the day, and divided into irreconcilable parties, who, for local causes have lost sight of the preservation of the Union, which the loyal States have offered their very life-blood to maintain.

THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

In a population thus divided, intensely hating each other, with a civil war, that never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart, little else could be expected than cruelty and oppression, followed by incarceration, wherever power existed to enforce it. Unfortunately, the latter has been too often the case, and without apparent cause or justification; the consequence is that much wrong and injury have been done, and many hearths have been made desolate. To heal the wounds thus inflicted, and to quiet the fears and apprehensions of the people, my powers have been exerted, and when I thought mercy and charity would be of service, I have not failed to apply them.

THE POLICY OF MERCY.

As you are known to be both charitable and merciful, it may not be inappropriate to send you the following quotation from SHAKESPEARE:

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown:
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway.
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."

The sentiments herein contained have ever commanded my admiration, and it is due to myself to say, in a long military career of more than fifty years, have often discovered that kindness tempered with justice, accomplished more than the sword. This will be disproved in the history of my conduct in the war of 1812 and '15; in my treatment of the Cherokee nation in removing them to the West; in my conduct during the patriotic war on the northern frontier of New-York, during '27 and '28, and during my long march in the Mexican war, of nine hundred miles, from Lavacca to Saltillo, more than six hundred of which were through the enemy's country, when not a drop of blood was shed, no woman insulted, no house plundered, no person incarcerated, and no injury whatever done to the inhabitants. This course did not fail to make friends out of enemies, and SANTA ANNA could get no more recruits in the country through which I then marched; and the "distinguished" General LEE obtained during his recent visit to "My Maryland."

If, in the discharge of my duties in the Middle Department, I have been governed by the principles which have hitherto guided me, I can say that I have not only responded to the dictates of my own heart, but, that from the reports of all classes, I am flattered with the belief that it has generally produced the most desirable results. Looking only to the good of my country and the preservation of the Union, while I have been firm and decided, I have not failed to be merciful and just; and I have never punished with severity, when the former course would answer the purpose.

THE CENSURE OF GEN. WOOL.

With the above remarks I would add the following, viz.: Not long after I assumed command of the Middle Department, Baltimore being my headquarters, I was waited upon by a committee of several gentlemen, and invited to attend a Union meeting, which was soon anticipated, to which I assented. On the evening of the meeting I was called for by the committee, and conducted to the place where it assembled. I remained until I heard speeches from most of the gentlemen, who were still speaking when I retired. The next morning, on looking over the proceedings, I discovered a resolution, which had been passed after I left the meeting, denouncing the military administration of the Department. On seeing some of the gentlemen who were prominent at the meeting, and asking them what I was to understand by the resolution, so sweeping in its denunciation, the reply was, that it was not intended to apply to me, and it would be corrected. This correction, however, never made its appearance through the press. The denunciation included Major-Gens. BUTLER, CADWALLADER, DIX and myself. Not regarding the censure as of any importance, I let it pass without further notice.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALTIMORE COUNCILS.

After Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN fell back to Harrison's Landing, the greater part of the rebel army—leaving comparatively a small force to guard Richmond—took up its line of march in the direction of Washington. The capital being in danger, the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers. On this being published, the Union men of Baltimore called on the City Council for an appropriation of $300,000, to be applied to the raising of four or five regiments required for the city. The first branch of the Common Council voted for the appropriation; the second branch refused to vote for it—soon after which I was waited upon by some who called themselves Union men, and was urged to use coercive measures. I refused, remarking that it was a high-handed measure.

For any military commander to coerce a legislative body, would be an offence that would not be tolerated in the free States, and therefore I would not do it. This difficulty was got over by some method, that I thought if they would not interfere, I could arrange the matter without resorting to force or threats. The next day, in accordance with the arrangement, which gave the Union Party a Common Council, which, I believe, the vote of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It being, I suggested it, in order to prevent the greater evil of excitement which might endanger the safety of the city. If the money needed could not be obtained by the Common Council, I suggested that it might be obtained by subscription, when Mr. GARRETT, the President of the Second Branch, offered to subscribe ten thousand dollars, which sum had been previously offered by Mr. FILLEY, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company. This mode of obtaining the money did not, however, meet the approbation of all parties, and was not attempted.

Then it was that the members of the second branch of the Council, not in favor of the appropriation—after consultation with myself—resigned, and their places were afterwards filled by Union men. Notwithstanding the arrangement which I thought would give perfect satisfaction, did not satisfy every "Union" man, and a party was organized and proceeded to disarm one or more of the returned members of the Council. This was no less an insult to the members of the Council than to myself, and might have caused scenes of confusion, which I was determined to avert, and accordingly gave orders that should another attempt of the kind be made, I would take command of the city and declare martial law. The city has been perfectly quiet ever since.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Soon after the reorganization of the Common Council a resolution was offered requesting me to tender the oath of allegiance to all secessionists or sympathizers with the South in the City of Baltimore, and if they refused, to send them South. This proposition was made when the capital was surrounded by the rebel army, which had left Richmond, as it was supposed, for Washington. I informed the Council that I would not comply with this request, and for reason that I would not at that time send twenty thousand men to await the army of JEFFERSON DAVIS. To send at this moment was, as supposed, in imitation of the act of the Army of the Potomac, when its brave General, had not arrived as it did, the capital would have been captured.

COMPLAINTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Whether these men urged the President to remove me does not appear; but the two last cases above-mentioned, I am not informed; it is made evident, however, that they were not satisfied with my conduct. It is asserted that they complained to the President of me, for associating with JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Col. FILLEY, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company, both of whom are trusted agents of the Government, and occupy high and important positions.

These gentlemen they call Secessionists, and because, in virtue of my position, I am thrown into official intercourse with them, it is asserted that my actions are improperly influenced by them. Col. FILLEY I have known for seventeen months, and have always found him an agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In the course of that time I have never heard him utter a word from which I could infer he was a Secessionist. My relations with JOHN W. GARRETT have been such as to bring him and myself confidentially together, and I can truly say I have not met with a gentleman whose views on the great questions of the day are sounder than his, and if the Government had more such men to consult and advise with, the condition of our affairs would not have suffered by their advice and action. If he is a Secessionist, I am not aware of the fact from anything that I have ever heard from him. Our relations have been close and intimate, growing out of business transactions, and have been of the most agreeable character. These men, Col. FILLEY and GARRETT, have been denounced by the self-styled "Union men" as Secessionists. If we might judge from the proceedings recently published in the Baltimore *American*, their love of the Union is limited to obtaining contracts, and the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Bay Line steamboats, and their extensive patronage; and if they cannot succeed in removing Col. FILLEY and JOHN W. GARRETT from the important positions they occupy, or enjoy their extensive patronage, they will again be found—judging from their past conduct—where they were on the 19th of April, endeavoring to exterminate the real and substantial Union men of the country!

There is, however, one thing in their recent resolutions which has afforded me gratification, and that is the change which the subject of incarceration has undergone in the opinion of some of these gentlemen, who have themselves tasted the sweets of imprisonment, for it was the action of men of their character, (until it finally resisted it,) by inaugurating popular right and left, without cause or justification, that drove many into the rebel ranks, and prevented others, who were wavering in their political faith, from becoming unconditional Union men.

HAVING THE CAPITAL.

It should not be forgotten that, while I was engaged during the last few weeks of April, 1861, in sending troops—ten thousand—to Washington, which saved the Capital, beside furnishing nine States with arms and ammunition, and supplying Fortress Monroe with provisions, gun-carriages, ammunition, etc., many of these gentlemen, who now pretend to be patriots and lovers of the Union would have crossed the Union party on the 19th and subsequent days of April, 1861.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

Nor should it be forgotten that while these men were endeavoring to remove Maj.-Gen. DIX from the Department, I was engaged in securing that strong hold of the rebellion, the City of Norfolk, with all her fortifications, and causing the destruction of her terrible consort, the *Merrimac*. How my conduct on this occasion was viewed by the President may be seen in the following order, issued on the 11th of May, 1862, by the Secretary of War:

"The skillful and gallant movements of Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of strong batteries erected by the rebels on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the present war; he therefore orders that his thanks, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned."

Immediately afterwards the President sent my name to the Senate for promotion, which was unanimously confirmed, without adopting the usual course of referring to a Committee.

EXPEDITIONS.

Above anything else, it should not be forgotten that, at the time when these men were, day after day, and week after week, running to the President to complain of my acts, and requesting him to remove me from the Middle Department, to say nothing of the preparations I made, and directed to be made, for the defence of Harper's Ferry, I superintended the fitting out of several expeditions, amongst others, when New Creek was threatened, when in a few hours I concentrated a force sufficient to protect the property at that place, by which a million of dollars' worth of stores were saved to the Government, collected there for Maj.-Gen. FREMONT's army, but left without protection. Again, a few hours after I received notice from Gov. CURTIN of STUART's raid on Chambersburg, I concentrated a force at Gettysburg, and saved that place from being sacked.

In conclusion, I would remark that I know of nothing that I have done, or omitted to do, but an unceasing devotion, exerting all the powers I possessed to suppress the rebellion, that could possibly be complained of by those who would urge the President to remove me from my present command. I know that the people, except those who have complained to the President, are satisfied with my administration. I have a right to ask: Has any officer been more active, prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty required?

Or have I, by any act of mine, justly forfeited the respect and confidence of that Government which I have defended for more than half the century, and which I will continue to defend so long as a kind Providence grants me power and ability?

I am, respectfully and truly, yours,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

FIRE IN A COTTON FACTORY.—The cotton factory of FREEMAN & RENDTON, at No. 12 Fell-street, took fire about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, from the friction of the cotton-machine igniting the wood. The damage was about $2,000; insured. The basement of the building was occupied by E. L. Wagner. Damage, $200. Insured in the Hope Insurance Company.

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.—The Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers are encamped, under command of Col. HOLMES, at the Centreville race-course. Yesterday a number of them, by permission of their officers, attended Divine service at the Leigh-street Church, Rev. L. S. KALLOCH. The men are in good spirits, but most anxious to be off.

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Passengers Arrived.

In brig Conflict, from St. Kitts and Nevis—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin, of St. Kitts; Miss Helen Higgins, of Nevis.

In Elie, from Nassau—J. Lawrence, E. K. Sharp.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Brig Bella, Yates, hence for New-Orleans Nov. 23; having been in collision with the schr. Tempest, of Nassau, from Matamoras for New-York, previous to port. The B. lost her jibboom and all her head gear. The Tempest sunk.

As the steamship Scotia was proceeding on on the Thursday morning last, and when off Sandy Hook, Narrows, she collided with schr. H. F. Parker, of Havens, Parker, from Philadelphia for New-Haven, by which the schr. had her mainmast, cutwater, head of bowsprit, bowsprit, and main boom carried away, and received other damage. The schr. Parker was towed into quarantine by the steamer Scotia, and proceeded on her voyage. Alphens H. Lamoreaux, of Long Island, was on board the steamer who was not injured. The damage to the steamer was not ascertained. The schr. New Era at anchor under Jersey Ship.

The brig Black Hawk, hence for Cardenas, went ashore on the night of the 6th inst. on Orange Key. She will be a total wreck. Part of cargo saved and will be forwarded by the wreckers.

The Dutch ship Diligentia, Capt. Van Rossum, from Batavia for Amsterdam, with sugar and coffee, has put into Bombay Nov. 3, bound to St. Thomas, having sprung a leak and been otherwise damaged. She will discharge and repair.

The Br. brig Garland, of Cardiff, Capt. Phillips, bound to England from Sombrero, with 350 tons guano, parted and lost sec. 180 miles E. S. E. of that place on Nov. 6. All hands saved by the boats and landed in St. Croix.

Spoken, &c.

Castilian—brig, from Matanzas for Portland, Me., Nov. 8, lat. 36 N, lon. 70 W.

James M. Roberts—schr., hence for St. Croix, Nov. 11, lat. 33.50, lon. 69 30.

Two Boys—brig, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, Nov. 16, off Nassau.

Domestic Ports.

At Aspinwall, N. G., Nov. 10, brig Thomas Owen, for Savanna 15th; bark B Sumner Hunt, Just arr.; schr. Mary Evans, from Norfolk, via St. Thomas, with loss of sails, &c.

At Nassau, Nov. 14, brig Minster, from Philadelphia for Matamoras; 15th, schr. Mary Morris, from Matamoras for Philadelphia; 16th, schr. Mary Ann, from Matamoras for Philadelphia.

At Ponce, P. R., Nov. 14, bark Thesis, Somers, for New-York, via Turks Island, in 3 days.

At St. Thomas, Nov. 10, bark Dan. Lester for Matanzas, waiting orders.

At St. Kitts, Nov. 12, schr. Antelope, repairing.

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